



PLB Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYmab-02759 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | PLN |
| Protein Name | Cardiac phospholamban |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PLB. AA range:1-50 |
| Specificity | PLB Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PLB protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | PLN; PLB; Cardiac phospholamban; PLB |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Colocalizes with HAX1 at the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:17241641). Colocalizes with DMPK at the sarcoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:15598648). . |
| Tissue Specificity | Heart muscle (at protein level). |
| Function | disease:Defects in PLN are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1P (CMD1P) [MIM:609909]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.,function:Phospholamban has been postulated to regulate the activity of the calcium pump of cardiac sarcoplasmic reticulum.,PTM:Phosphorylated in response to beta-adrenergic stimulation.,similarity:Belongs to the phospholamban |

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family.,subunit:Homopentamer.,tissue specificity:Heart.,

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is found as a pentamer and is a major substrate for the cAMP-dependent protein kinase in cardiac muscle. The encoded protein is an inhibitor of cardiac muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase in the unphosphorylated state, but inhibition is relieved upon phosphorylation of the protein. The subsequent activation of the Ca(2+) pump leads to enhanced muscle relaxation rates, thereby contributing to the inotropic response elicited in heart by beta-agonists. The encoded protein is a key regulator of cardiac diastolic function. Mutations in this gene are a cause of inherited human dilated cardiomyopathy with refractory congestive heart failure, and also familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

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